

UNITED STATES UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION**Title: ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER****Background**

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This invention relates to analog-to-digital converters, and more particularly, to an analog-to-digital converter configured with virtual comparators to produce an increased number of output bits with relatively low hardware requirements.

10 Analog-to-digital converters are well known in the art. One type of analog-to-digital converter, is a "successive approximation" converter. A successive approximation converter is configured to collect bits of information pertaining to the level of the input analog signal successively in time. Each individual collection of bits is compiled with the other collected bits to characterize the input signal to a desired accuracy or resolution determined by the analog-to-digital converter. Typically, a
15 successive approximation converter uses a single comparator to derive a single bit of information at a time on each clock cycle. In operation, during each clock cycle, a single comparator compares the input signal to a single reference signal and provides one bit of information. That reference signal is then adjusted based on this one bit. On the second clock cycle, an additional bit is derived using the adjusted reference
20 signal. This process is repeated for a predetermined number of clock cycles sufficient to provide the number of bits required for a digital output of a desired resolution and accuracy. The collected bits are then assembled at the end of the process to deliver a digital output with the desired resolution and accuracy of the converter.

25 Attempts have been made to create an effective analog-to-digital converter that can produce a digital output having n bits using less than $2^n - 1$ comparators to do so. In one conventional example, an analog-to-digital converter purports to use less than $2^n - 1$ comparators by employing a plurality of "pseudo-comparators". These pseudo-comparators are placed between each pair of distantly-spaced actual comparators in order to generate interstitial outputs. These outputs are tailored to simulate the output
30 of an actual comparator in that position based on weighted averages of the comparator outputs. Although such a circuit decreases the number of "primary" comparators on the input reference nodes, these pseudo-comparators are still actual discrete "hardware" elements in the converter circuitry. These elements exist at all times in fixed,

predetermined and interpolative intervals, even though they are not actually connected to the input reference nodes. Thus, there is no real reduction in circuit elements. Another problem is that predetermined pseudo-comparator hardware elements are not variable, making them inflexible.

5 Therefore, there exists a need for a device and method for simultaneously collecting multiple bits of data but with relatively fewer circuit elements. As will be seen, the invention accomplishes this in an elegant manner.

10 *Summary of Invention*

The invention provides an analog-to-digital converter and related method where a plurality of comparators is arranged in a successive approximation manner. In operation, the converter is configured to selectively enable or disable the outputs
15 from the individual comparators and sum the outputs together to produce a digital signal output. Furthermore, interpolated outputs may be derived by weighting and mixing outputs of adjacent comparators in proportions calculated to provide an interpolated output of a virtual comparator between actual comparators. Accordingly, many such virtual comparators can be created without the need for additional fixed
20 hardware elements in the converter. By doing so, the converter is able to produce a digital output having a relatively larger number of bits using relatively few actual hardware elements for comparing signals.

Each of the plurality of comparators in the converter has additional inputs for a reference signal and/or an analog input signal. Each comparator further includes an
25 input for an enablement signal and is configured to enable and disable the operation of a comparator in response to such a signal. Each comparator also includes components that produce a linear output in proportion to the enablement signal. Thus, according to the invention, a comparator output can be modified over a range by modifying the enablement signal by the desired proportions.

30 The invention also provides a method for converting an analog input signal into a digital signal in a successive approximation method to selectively enable or disable individual comparators over an input range and to sum the outputs of the comparators together. Virtual comparators can be created simply by varying the

enabling signal to enable and disable comparators to varying degrees. Accordingly, the outputs of adjacent comparators together may be weighted and mixed together in proportions. This gives rise to virtual comparators created by operation of an interstitial output between the outputs of the actual comparators.

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Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a circuit for an analog-to-digital converter
10 having a plurality of comparators each of which compares an input signal against one of a plurality of reference signals defined by an impedance network;

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic view of a circuit for an analog-to-digital converter having a plurality of comparators each of which compares two points within a parabolic profile of reference signals defined by an impedance network, where the
15 profile of the output shifts as a function of an input signal;

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view of a circuit showing a plurality of comparators in an analog-to-digital converter, each comparator having an input for an enabling signal to selectively enable and disable the comparator and to modify its output to generate an interstitial output occurring between two comparators;

20 Figure 4 is a graph showing the output signals of a comparator versus the input signals;

Figure 5 is a graph showing the overall differential output of a converter when it is enabled, versus the difference in its input signals; and

25 Figure 6 is a graph showing the overall output of converter when two comparators are enabled, versus the difference in input signals to those comparators.

Detailed Description

30 An analog-to-digital converter according to the invention is operated in a successive approximation manner. Unlike conventional successive approximation analog-to-digital converters, a converter configured according to the invention includes a plurality of comparators rather than just one. According to the invention,

the converter uses many comparators, although only a small number of those comparators will be enabled at any given time. Furthermore, any two comparator outputs may be interpolated to produce digital data information from a signal range that may fall between the two comparators. Thus, a virtual comparator is created. The

5 invention is described below in the context of a successive approximation comparator for use in converting analog signals to digital output. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, however, that other useful applications of the invention may be implemented without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, where the scope is defined in the appended claims.

10 Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a circuit that is conventionally used as a flash analog-to-digital converter. The circuit may also be used as a successive approximation converter in accordance with one embodiment of this invention. A successive approximation converter 100 includes a plurality of comparators connected to a corresponding plurality of reference signals at nodes defined by an input imped-

15 ance network. This is an improvement over a single comparator that is typically used in such a converter because no DAC is required to settle in a feedback path. As illustrated in Figure 1, an input impedance network in the form of a serially-connected resistor chain includes N resistors $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots R_N$. These resistors have interstitial nodes defined between them that provide reference signals for a plurality of N

20 comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$. In the example specifically illustrated in Figure 1, $N=6$, giving 6 resistors and 6 comparators. However, N may be any integer greater than 1 without deviating from the invention. Still referring to Figure 1, the voltage level of the plurality of reference signals is set by signals(s) V_{left}, V_{right} applied across the resistor chain. The input voltage V_{right} may represent ground potential, but may

25 represent another voltage level depending on the particular application. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that different voltage levels occurring on either voltage reference may vary without departing from the invention. Each of the comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ has a first input connected to a terminal configured to receive the analog input signal V_{in} . Each comparator also includes a second input connected to one of

30 the nodes in the impedance network defined by resistors $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots R_N$. The outputs $V_{1,out}, V_{2,out}, V_{3,out}, \dots V_{N,out}$ of the respective comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ are combined and converted, for example by an encoder or data converter (not shown), into a digital output word having a desired number of bits n . Alternatively, they may

be combined and converted into n separate digital signal outputs. The number of comparators, N , would typically be equal to at least $2^n - 1$ in conventional systems. According to the invention, however, the finite number of nodes may be used to interpolate digital data bit values between any two nodes. Thus, virtual comparators
5 may be created to produce a larger number of samples of information related to data bits than the number of actual comparators.

According to the invention, still referring to Figure 1, the converter 100 is operated in a successive approximation manner. In particular, according to one embodiment of the invention, only one comparator of the plurality of comparators C_1 ,
10 C_2 , C_3 , ... C_N is enabled at any given time while the remainder are disabled. In this way, the converter 100 operates in a conventional successive approximation manner, where one bit sample is collected for each clock cycle rather than collecting multiple data bits simultaneously.

Each of the plurality of comparators C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , ... C_N outputs a quantity $V_{i,out} =$
15 $V_i \cdot E_i$, where $1 \leq i \leq N$, and V_i is the difference between the input signal V_{in} and the reference signal applied to comparator C_i . In this equation, E_i is the value of an enabling signal. In one embodiment, $E_i = 0$ to disable the comparator and $E_i = 1$ to enable the comparator. If the outputs $V_{i,out}$ of all of the comparators C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , ... C_N are added together as a group, the total output V_{out} is:

$$20 \quad V_{out} = \sum_{i=1}^N V_{i,out} \quad (1)$$

The aforementioned selective enabling process causes the value of the enabled comparator outputs to be available at the group output point. Therefore, if the converter 100 selectively enables individual comparators and then sums together the
25 outputs of all the comparators, only the output of the enabled comparators will be represented. Accordingly, the equivalent of a conventional successive approximation converter is created simply by selectively enabling each of the comparators C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , ... C_N in this manner. According to the invention, if the value of E for any one comparator is varied between two integers, 1.5 and 2 for example, a value may be
30 obtained from a portion of a signal that occurs between nodes 1 and 2. Thus, a virtual comparator is created that occurs between nodes 1 and 2.

An analog-to-digital converter 100 according to one embodiment of the inven-

tion is operated as follows. First, the comparator is enabled at the half-way point, namely, $C_{0.5N}$. Then, if the output $V_{0.5N,out}$ indicates the level of the input signal V_{in} is above the level of the reference signal at this half-way point, the half-way point comparator $C_{0.5N}$ is disabled and the $3/4$ -point comparator $C_{0.75N}$ is then enabled.

5 Conversely, if the output $V_{0.5N,out}$ indicates the level of the input signal is below the level of the reference signal at this half-way point, the half-way point comparator $C_{0.5N}$ is disabled and the $1/4$ -point comparator $C_{0.25N}$ is then enabled. This procedure may be repeated in successive approximation sequence. Establishing virtual comparators is accomplished by interpolating between nodes. They may be created between two

10 adjacent nodes, or between any two nodes. In a preferred embodiment, interpolations are performed between adjacent nodes to collect samples of data bits occurring between such nodes. In this way, multiple virtual comparators may be created between any two adjacent nodes of the converter circuit.

According to the invention, the array of N comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ is essentially "probed" by the action of setting the E_i enabling signal parameters for one of those comparators to 1 and keeping the others at 0. For example, if $E_5 = 1$ and $E_i = 0$, for all $i \neq 5$, the input signal V_{in} is effectively compared with only the reference signal of the 5th comparator C_5 . The process of successive approximation proceeds by setting one of the E_i parameters to 1, and setting the other E parameters to 0. In conventional

20 successive approximation converters, upon exhausting this process, n bits will have been derived and the input now lies between, for example, the 23rd comparator C_{23} and the 24th comparator C_{24} . It would appear that because there is now no comparator at the point half-way between the comparators C_{23} and C_{24} , no output can be produced. However, referring again to equation (1), if $E_{23} = 0.5$ and $E_{24} = 0.5$, then

25 converter 100 provides an output representative of a further comparison relative to a virtual $23\frac{1}{2}$ comparator $C_{23.5}$. Thus, converter 100 is able to linearly interpolate between the actual comparators. For measuring an input voltage signal, if one chooses to use a current that can be divided, for example, into 64 parts, then one can interpolate in $1/64^{\text{th}}$ increments from:

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$$E_{23} = 63/64^{\text{th}}, E_{24} = 1/64^{\text{th}}$$

to

$$E_{23} = 1/64^{\text{th}}, E_{24} = 63/64^{\text{th}}$$

By interpolating in this matter, an additional 64 virtual comparators appear to occur between comparators C_{23} and C_{24} . Accordingly, 12 bits of information can be derived by converter 100 using only 64 (that is, 2^6) actual comparators. A conventional
5 converter having 64 comparators would be able to derive only 6 bits. Deriving these 12 bits is accomplished according to the invention without any additional hardware elements. The derived interstitial comparators are virtual, and there are no additional comparators or other components. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, two or more adjacent comparators are each enabled. The outputs of the comparators are then
10 weighted and mixed in proportions calculated to provide an interpolated output of an interstitial virtual comparator. This method, according to the invention, best simulates the input signal V_{in} by providing more samples of information related to the input signal and without the need for additional hardware elements.

Therefore, according to the invention, the outputs of actual comparators are
15 appropriately interpolated in a manner to create the output of a virtual comparator. Furthermore, the virtual comparator, because it does not exist as a discrete hardware element, can be modified in time such that its virtual output signal is time varying. For the actual comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$, the manner in which their outputs are mixed creates virtual comparators at various comparison reference signal levels and in
20 a sequential manner.

One embodiment of invention provides an analog-to-digital converter able to produce a digital output having more bits than the number of comparators that exist as actual hardware elements to compare signals. For example, where N comparators are employed, n output bits may be produced, where $N < 2^n - 1$. However, the invention is
25 not limited to a series-connected resistor chain as illustrated in Figure 1. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention is readily adaptable to use with any analog-to-digital converter circuitry having a plurality of comparators. This is also possible whether or not the input signal is differential or non-differential. For example, the invention may be applied to a conventional input impedance network
30 that transforms an analog input voltage signal into a parabolic profile of reference voltage signals.

Referring to Figure 2, an input impedance network and comparator section of a converter 200 is illustrated that is similar to that in Figure 1. In this case, however,

the plurality of comparators C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 , and C_5 , is each placed across a corresponding resistor bank 202 including resistors R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 , or R_5 . This bank of resistors 202 has resistors defining between them nodes N_1, N_2, N_3 , and N_4 . From each node, a corresponding current source G_1, G_2, G_3 , and G_4 draws an equal current. The input
5 signal V_{in} , expressed as the difference between the signals V_{left} and V_{right} , is inherently differential. Also the input impedance network illustrated in Figure 2 creates a parabolic profile of reference voltage signals. Accordingly, a zero voltage value of the profile of reference signals occurs at different times along the nodes N_1, N_2, N_3 , and N_4 as a function of the input signal V_{in} . Implementations of the invention are suitable for
10 any converter having an input impedance network similar to that illustrated in Figure 2. In such a circuit, a differential input signal V_{in} is applied across the input impedance network and a plurality of comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ measures differences between nodes $N_1, N_2, N_3, \dots N_{N-1}$ within that network. In conventional systems, measurements are taken between a node and the input signal V_{in} itself. In fact, the
15 invention is suitable in respect of any reference signal profile and impedance network for an analog-to-digital converter where the converter uses more than one comparator, where each comparator includes an input for an enabling signal.

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of a circuit embodying the invention. Converter circuit 300 is an example of a plurality of comparators 304, $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ in
20 a converter 300 that can be selectively enabled. The outputs of comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ can then be compounded together to form the output of the converter 300. Each of the plurality of comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ consists of a connection of components that has a linear output in proportion to a given input, in particular an input for an enabling signal. The specific components making up the plurality of
25 comparators, 304, $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ in Figure 3 is not limiting. It should be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the following detailed description of the circuit in Figure 3 that the comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ may be configured differently according to the invention so long as they display a similarly linear input-output characteristic. Once the invention embodied in the converter 300 of Figure 3 is understood,
30 those principles can be applied to any analog-to-digital converter having a plurality of comparators that are selectively enabled or disabled to varying degrees to produce virtual comparators. According to the invention, these virtual comparators are configured to produce interpolated voltage values that occur between adjacent nodes.

In the example illustrated in Figure 3, a converter 300 includes a bank 304 of N comparators C_i . Each comparator includes a pair of three-terminal semiconductor devices $M_{i,1}$ and $M_{i,2}$, $1 \leq i \leq N$. In a preferred embodiment, the low-impedance connection of the two devices are connected in common to one of a bank 306 current sources, S_i , 306. The bank of current sources 306 provides enabling signals for the individual comparators C_i . The three-terminal devices $M_{i,1}$ and $M_{i,2}$ can be, for example, field-effect transistor ("FET") or bipolar junction transistor ("BJT") devices. In any such specific configuration, the comparator C_i will be responsive to the voltage difference at the gates or bases of the pair of devices, depending on how the device is configured. Where each of $M_{i,1}$ and $M_{i,2}$ consists of an n-channel-type metal-oxide-semiconductor FET ("NMOS") device as illustrated in Figure 3, the sources of those devices would be connected together to a current source S_i . In operation, the current from current source S_i would be split between the two devices $M_{i,1}$ and $M_{i,2}$ depending on the relative gate voltage of devices $M_{i,1}$ and $M_{i,2}$. Each pair of devices $M_{i,1}$ and $M_{i,2}$ together form a comparator C_i responsive to the voltage difference applied between the gates of the pair of devices $M_{i,1}$ and $M_{i,2}$. The voltage difference is in turn provided by an input impedance network. The drains of all devices $M_{i,1}$ are connected together to provide an output current I_{left} , and the drains of all devices $M_{i,2}$ are connected together to provide an output current I_{right} . The output of converter 300 can be considered the difference between the output currents I_{left} and I_{right} , which are at nodes comprising sufficiently low impedance points to hold the appropriate voltage bias conditions.

In this example, each of the comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ is placed across a corresponding resistor $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots R_N$, each having a value R . These resistors are connected in series and define between them nodes from each of which a corresponding current source $G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots G_N$ draws an equal current having a value I_s . Drawing from a bank of current sources and corresponding resistors 302 creates a parabolic profile of reference voltage signals having a zero voltage value that occurs as a function of the input signal V_{in} . The input voltage V_{in} is the difference between the signals V_{left} and V_{right} . The comparator at the vertex of the parabolic profile will vary as the input signal V_{in} is varied. In this way, the comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ are responsive to the input signal V_{in} . Even though Figure 3 shows the comparators connected to an input impedance network 302 configured to produce parabolic profile

of reference voltage signals the comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$ can easily also be connected to an input impedance network in the same manner other input impedance networks known in the art, without deviating from the principles of this invention.

Referring again to the circuit in Figure 3, in operation, each of the current sources S_i is able to provide an enabling signal in the form of a “probe” current that selectively enables the pair of devices $M_{i,1}$ and $M_{i,2}$ that make up comparator C_i . For example, if only current source S_6 is active and set to $10.0 \mu\text{A}$, and all other current sources $S_i, i \neq 6$, set to $0 \mu\text{A}$, then the difference in the output currents I_{left} and I_{right} will be simply the divisional function of current that is present in the outputs of the comparator C_6 , where the outputs emanate from the drains of devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$ respectively.

Figure 4 is a graph showing on its vertical axis the currents present at the drains of devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$ in response to a $10.0 \mu\text{A}$ current from current source S_6 versus a range of input voltage differences between the gates of devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$ which are shown on the horizontal axis. It can be seen that, when viewed over the entire range of possible input voltage differences, the output current in the drain of the devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$ is not linear – from one extreme of all the current from current source S_6 flowing to the drain of device $M_{6,1}$ to all of the current flowing to the drain of $M_{6,2}$; however, in the circuitry making up converter 300 (Figure 3), this pairing of devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$ operates only near the “center” of the transfer characteristic where the current splits approximately equally between the devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$. This occurs where slight deviations from the “center” are linear, recognizing that there is a limited range of voltage differences that can be applied to the gates of the devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$ before one or the other of those devices saturates. When the drains of all devices $M_{i,1}$ are compounded together to provide output current I_{left} and the drains of all devices $M_{i,2}$ are compounded together to provide output current $I_{\text{right}}, 1 \leq i \leq N$. This compounding increases the region of linearity in the overall transfer characteristic.

In the present example, since the output of the converter 300 can be considered the difference between the total output currents I_{left} and I_{right} , and since only current source S_6 is providing a non-zero current resulting in only the comparator C_6 being enabled, it is clear that the output of the converter 300 is the difference of the two output currents from the comparator C_6 . These are the outputs present at the drains of

devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$, as shown in the graph in Figure 4. In this regard, Figure 5 is a graph showing the total output of the converter 300 as being the difference in the output currents from the only enabled comparator C_6 .

When the voltage difference between the gates of devices $M_{6,1}$ and $M_{6,2}$ is zero, the output of converter 300 is also zero. A circuit responsive to the difference in output currents of converter 300 would therefore have a zero input only when the voltage at the gate of device $M_{6,1}$ is the same as the voltage at the gate of device $M_{6,2}$. Referring again to Figure 3, it can be seen that this condition is present only when the voltage difference across resistor R_6 is zero. This is possible when the difference between signals V_{left} and V_{right} causes zero current to flow through resistor R_6 . Using V_{R6} to represent the voltage that is present at the nodes on either end of R_6 , it can be seen from basic circuit analysis of Figure 3 that:

$$V_{right} = V_{R6} + R \cdot I_s \quad (2)$$

where R is the value of each of the resistors $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots R_N$ and I_s is the value of the equal current flowing through each of the current sources $G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots G_N$. Again using basic circuit analysis and making use of superposition of linear equations, it can be seen that signal V_{left} must be equal to:

$$V_{left} = V_{R6} + 5R \cdot I_s + 4R \cdot I_s + 3R \cdot I_s + 2R \cdot I_s + R \cdot I_s$$

and therefore:

$$V_{left} = V_{R6} + 15R \cdot I_s \quad (3)$$

Accordingly, if $V_{in} = V_{left} - V_{right}$, the value of input signal V_{in} , in order for the only enabled comparator C_6 to produce a zero output, must be equal to the following:

$$V_{in} = 14R \cdot I_s \quad (4)$$

Therefore, in situations where only current source S_6 provides a non-zero current, only the comparator C_6 is enabled. C_6 compares the input signal V_{in} to a reference voltage

signal having a value of $14R \cdot I_s$.

A similar analysis will show that if only current source S_5 provides a non-zero current, only the comparator C_5 will be enabled. And, the voltage difference across resistor R_5 must be zero for the comparator C_5 to produce a zero output. It follows
5 that:

$$V_{right} = V_{R5} + 2R \cdot I_s + R \cdot I_s$$

and therefore:

10

$$V_{right} = V_{R5} + 3R \cdot I_s \quad (5)$$

It also follows that:

15

$$V_{left} = V_{R5} + 4R \cdot I_s + 3R \cdot I_s + 2R \cdot I_s + R \cdot I_s$$

and therefore:

$$V_{left} = V_{R5} + 10R \cdot I_s \quad (6)$$

20

Given that $V_{in} = V_{left} - V_{right}$, the value of the input signal V_{in} , in order for the only enabled comparator C_5 to produce a zero output, must be equal to:

$$V_{in} = 7R \cdot I_s \quad (7)$$

25

Therefore, in situations where only current source S_5 provides a non-zero current, only the comparator C_5 is enabled. Comparator C_5 compares the input signal V_{in} to a reference voltage signal having a value of $7R \cdot I_s$.

The virtual comparators of the invention are based on the following observa-
30 tion: if both current source S_6 and current source S_5 are set to provide non-zero currents at the same time, then both the comparators C_6 and C_5 are enabled at the same time. The overall effective comparison point for the converter 300 will then fall between $14R \cdot I_s$ and $7R \cdot I_s$. If the two non-zero currents provided by current source S_6

and current source S_5 , added together, are equivalent in value to the single non-zero current provided by the single non-zero current source S_6 or S_5 , then the output of the converter 300 will be the difference in the output currents I_{left} and I_{right} , illustrated in Figure 6.

5 The combined effect of allowing currents from both current source S_6 and current source S_5 to flow is that the output of the converter 300 is zero only when the difference in the output currents from the comparator C_6 is equal and opposite to the difference in the output currents from the comparator C_5 . Within a narrow region, the outputs of a comparator C_5 or C_6 are linearly related to the inputs thereto. For this
10 reason, in order for the output of the converter 300 to be zero, it is also necessary for the difference between the input signal V_{in} and the voltage reference signal to which comparator C_5 compares the input signal V_{in} to be equal and opposite to the difference between the input signal V_{in} and the voltage reference signal to which comparator C_5 compares the input signal V_{in} . Applying equations (4) and (7) to this principle, when
15 both current sources S_5 and S_6 provide equal non-zero currents (for example, each providing $5.0 \mu\text{A}$ of the original $10.0 \mu\text{A}$ single probe current), the following must be true:

$$V_{in} - 14R \cdot I_s = 7R \cdot I_s - V_{in} \quad (8)$$

20
and therefore:

$$V_{in} = 10.5R \cdot I_s \quad (9)$$

25 which is halfway between the respective voltage reference signal levels of the two comparators C_5 and C_6 . Thus activating current sources S_5 and S_6 to provide enabling signals to enable comparators C_5 and C_6 at the same time has resulted in the converter 300 comparing the input signal V_{in} to a voltage reference signal level between those against which the comparators C_5 and C_6 would normally compare the input signal V_{in}
30 were either of them enabled alone.

Based on the linearity of the transfer characteristic within the normal operation of the comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$, further analysis shows that if the currents provided by current sources S_5 and S_6 are both non-zero but not equal, further

interstitial reference signal levels result as a function of the ratio between the unequal non-zero currents. For example, if the current provided by current source S_6 is $7.5 \mu\text{A}$ and the current provided by current source S_5 is only $2.5 \mu\text{A}$, a 3:1 ratio, then the voltage difference between the input signal V_{in} and the reference signal level of the
 5 comparator C_6 (which would normally need to be equal and opposite to the difference between the input signal V_{in} and the reference signal level of the comparator C_5 for the converter 300 to produce a zero output overall) would now need only to be one-third of the difference between the input signal V_{in} and the reference signal level of the comparator C_5 and the following will be true:

10

$$3 \cdot (V_{in} - 14R \cdot I_s) = 7R \cdot I_s - V_{in} \quad (10)$$

and therefore:

15

$$V_{in} = 12.25R \cdot I_s \quad (11)$$

which makes up three-quarters of the difference between the reference signal level of the comparator C_5 and the reference signal level of the comparator C_6 .

It can be seen from these examples that the circuit is operating proportionately
 20 and that any virtual comparison point may be selected between the respective comparison points of comparators $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots C_N$, whichever of them should be enabled at any given time, simply by weighting the current proportionately through the corresponding current sources $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots S_N$.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art in the light of the foregoing disclosure,
 25 many alterations and modifications are possible in the practice of this invention without departing from the spirit or scope thereof.

In one embodiment, only one or two comparators may be enabled at a time. It is conceivable that more than two comparators may be advantageously employed to further reduce the error of using only a pair. For example, in the circuit in Figure 3,
 30 the current sources can be manipulated such that current source S_3 provides $1.0 \mu\text{A}$, current source S_4 provides $4.0 \mu\text{A}$, current source S_5 provides $4.0 \mu\text{A}$, and current source S_6 provides $1.0 \mu\text{A}$ (of the original $10.0 \mu\text{A}$) so as to enable comparators C_3, C_4, C_5 , and C_6 in a desired manner. The inclusion of four appropriately weighted

enabled comparators causes a partial "mean of means" reduction of DC offset.

In other embodiments, invention is applicable regardless of how the plurality of comparators is arranged within the circuitry for the converter. The invention is readily applied to add virtual comparators to any grouping of comparators within a
5 circuit. Such a configuration allows for the simulation of additional comparators to provide interstitial outputs. This improves the resolution of the converter without requiring additional hardware elements for making further comparisons.

In other embodiments, the invention may be even used in association with a converter circuit partially operated as a flash analog-to-digital converter and partially
10 operated as a successive approximation converter. For example, after a flash analog-to-digital converter having the properties described above has simultaneously collected one bit of information per comparator and produced a digital word of a given number of bits. The same converter can then be adapted to proceed in a successive approximation mode according to the invention to produce a digital word
15 of a greater number of bits and resolution. Using the same circuitry as the flash analog-to-digital converter, but in accordance with the preferred successive approximation method described above, the two comparators that are closest to the initial digital output produced by the flash method are then selectively enabled. Their outputs may then be interpolated, weighted and mixed in appropriate proportions, to
20 produce virtual comparators as described above. By applying this method successively, a greater number of bits and resolution will be achieved by the converter without modifying the converter circuitry or adding further hardware elements.

The invention has been described with reference to a comparator circuit configured to produce outputs of greater resolution, better linearity and better
25 accuracy. This is accomplished by producing outputs from virtual comparators derived between nodes of actual comparators by interpolating output values. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention has broader utility. Other embodiments may be implemented according to the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The scope of the invention is to be construed in
30 accordance with the substance defined by the following claims.